

Agricultural Chemical Use, 2002

By Kristine K. Ferguson

Selected Vegetables

This report, which summarizes the use of agricultural chemicals on vegetables in 2002, is issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) as part of its series on Agricultural Chemical Usage. Other publications in the series present statistics for on-farm agricultural chemical usage for field crops, fruits, livestock, floriculture and nursery, plus postharvest applications.

Information in this report is provided from a survey funded through the USDA Pesticide Data Program. The purpose of the Pesticide Data Program is to provide reliable pesticide use statistics and enhance the quality of information on pesticide residues in food. Multiple agencies within the USDA administer this program. This data series addresses the increased public interest in agricultural chemical use and provides the means for government agencies to respond effectively to food safety and water quality issues.

NASS collects on-farm agricultural chemical use information to support the evaluation of food safety and water quality issues. The Economic Research Service (ERS) conducts research on the impact of alternative pesticide regulations, policies, and practices. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) conducts a pesticide residue monitoring program.

This report includes farm use of 2002 crop year pesticides for selected vegetable crops in 18 major producing States. Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan,

Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Some pesticides are labeled for control of more than one type of pest, i.e., as an insecticide and as a fungicide. In these instances, the active ingredient is listed under the pesticide class for which it was predominantly used.

Cabbage: In the 9 States surveyed: California, Florida, Georgia, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin, nitrogen was applied to 91 percent of the planted cabbage acres. Phosphate and potash were applied to 82 and 81 percent, respectively.

Herbicides were applied to 53 percent of the fresh market cabbage acres. The most commonly used herbicide was trifluralin at 29 percent, followed by s-metolachlor which was applied to 20 percent of the acreage. Insecticides were applied to 87 percent of the planted cabbage acres. The most commonly used insecticides included *Bacillus thuringiensis* on 52 percent of the acreage; spinosad on 38 percent; and lambda-cyhalothrin on 26 percent. Fungicides were applied on 51 percent of the acreage. Chlorothalonil was most commonly used with 33 percent of the acres being treated, followed by maneb with 17 percent.



Pennsylvania: Cabbage, Head, Fresh - Fertilizer Primary Nutrient Applications and Total, 2002

Primary Nutrient	Planted Acreage	Area Applied	Applications	Rate per Application	Rate per Crop Year	Total Applied
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Lbs. per Acre</i>	<i>Lbs. per Acre</i>	<i>1,000 Lbs.</i>
Nitrogen		81	1.3	118	161	287
Phosphate		83	1.2	122	158	287
Potash		80	1.3	123	161	282
Total	2,200					

Pennsylvania: Cabbage, Head, Fresh - Pesticide, Planted Acreage, Percent of Area Receiving Applications and Total Applied, 2002

Planted Acreage	Area Receiving and Total Applied					
	Herbicide		Insecticide ¹		Fungicide	
<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 Lbs.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 Lbs.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 Lbs.</i>
2,200	47	1.3	81	5.3	45	3.2

¹ Total Applied excludes Bt's (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) and other biologicals. Quantities are not available because amounts of active ingredient are not comparable between products.